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ing cloths sponged, as punctually attended to ing, pressing, and ma

VALUABLE MEDICIN n's Cough Dro

elegant Balsam bids led in its merits, for Con idly venture to assert, the r gained so much credit this composition; scan may be removed by the traver later later used it in to th the most surprising so up by the most skilful ertificates of its efficient ttle.

, that my wife has, for roubled with a violent or ery delicate health, and my different things who ought for her a bottle of props, from the use of we ne, she found great relief tirely left her, and she has th. JOHN W. JENKIN lo 29, 1819.

before me, JOSEPH D. MONEL rder of the City of Hob whom this may co , do certify, that I to latter part of the year! olent cough and difficulty as very distressing till in the Dr. Mellen's Cough by doses of the said drop of my cough, and put OSANNAH BARTON. Vife of Mr. Joseph Bo

nth 13th, 1819. that, in June 1818, I essing cough, pain a s in the lungs, and its 819, which confined I thought; but all in to make trial of Dr. which gave me imme strength, and restoris n with the greate em to all that are a NANCY BOUR

co. N. Y. Dec. 27, 1. Wilstach, F street, John Duckworth, Dr. Washington thicum, Georgelous

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nience of their mission Rooms of tended to.

IVING. ESCRIPTIO

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OL. III.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1824.

[No. 15.

he Columbian Star.

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-NTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday,

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person, for obtaining five responsible ribers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis. amunications intended for publication in Columbian Star, should be addressed to ess, to John S. MERHAN, the publisher,

Gospel.

Theological.

Andrew Fuller's "Calvinistic and Socinian Syste the tendency of the different systems, promote happiness, or cheerfulness of

(Concluded.) ISTIAN BRETHREN,

he votaries of the Socinian scheme do in general, appear to feel their hearts h interested by it. Voltaire could say is time, "at least hitherto, only a very Il number of those called Unitarians held any religious meetings." And gh Dr. Priestley, by his great zeal, has avoured to invigorate and reform the ty; yet he admits the justice of a comcomplaint among them, that "their soies do not flourish, their members have a slight attachment for them, and easily ert them, though it is never imagined, adds, that they desert their principles." this the Doctor accounts for by allowthat their principles are not of that imtance which we suppose ours to be; and erning the particular tenets of religion, attained to that cool, unbiassed temof mind, in consequence of becoming re indifferent to religion in general, and all the modes and doctrines of it." rough indifference, it seems, they come through indifference they go out; and very indifferent while there. Yet, it is I, they still retain their principles; and, uppose, are very cheerful, and very hap-Happiness, theirs, consequently, which s not interest the heart, any more than

orm the life. Although the aforementioned writer in Monthly Review insinuates, that Presi-Edwards' religious feelings were "all d ecstasy, rapture, and enthusiasm;" yet adds, "we cannot question the sincerity Mr. Edwards, who, however he may have posed on himself by the warmth of his agination, was, perhaps, rather to be end, than derided for his ardours and eccies, which, in themselves, were, at least ocent; in which he, no doubt, found ach delight, and from which no creature uld receive the least hurt." I thank you, for this concession. It will, at least, ve to show, that the sentiments and feelwhich you deem wild and enthusiasal, may, by your own acknowledgment, the most adapted to promote human hapless; and that is all for which I at prescontend. President Edwards, however, is far from being a person of that warm agination, which this writer would insinu-No man could be a greater enemy to al enthusiasm. Under the most virulent positions, and the heaviest trials, he possed a great share of coolness of judgent, as well as of calmness and serenity mind; as great, and perhaps greater, an any one this gentleman can refer to us nong those whom he calls men of "cool nsations." But he felt deeply in religion; d in such feelings, our adversaries them-

Why should religion be the only subject which we must not be allowed to feel? en are praised for the exercise of ardour d even of ecstasy, in poetry, in politics, nd in the endearing connections of social fe; but, in religion, we must either go on ith cool indifference, or be branded as ennusiasts. Is it because religion is of less inportance than other things? Is eternal ration of less consequence than the polical or domestic accommodations of time t is treated by multitudes as if it were; and the spirit of Socialianism, so far as it erates, tends to keep them in counteance. Is it not a pity but those who call hemselves rational Christians, would act hore rationally? Nothing can be more irational, as well as injurious, than to encourge an ardour of mind after the trifles f a moment, and to discourage it when rsuing objects of infinite magnitude.

Passion is reason, transport temper here!"

know. It is thus with respect to unhappi-An unknown misery is much more dreadful than one that is fully known. Sustroubles are frequently greater when feared, than when actually felt. It is the same with in the full possession of that object. When died?" once a matter is fully known, we cease to I am take that pleasure in it as at first, and long for something new. It is the same in all other kinds of happiness. The mind loves tom it feels disgust. If the best were once fully known, the best would thence be over. Some of the noblest passions in Paul were excited by objects incomprehensible: "O s D. KNOWLES, the editor: Letters on and knowledge of God! How unsearchafinding out! Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justi-Profits of the work sacred to the cause of fied in the spirit, seen of angels, believed on in the world, received up into glory !" Now, if these things be so, it is easy to see, that, to divest religion of every thing incomprehensible, is to divest it of what is essential to human happiness. And no wonder; Gop!

> The Socinian scheme, by rejecting the Deity and atonement of Christ, rejects the very essence of that which both supports and transports a Christian's heart. It was acknowledged by Mr. Hume that, "the good, the great, the sublime, and the ravishing, were to be found evidently in the principles of Theism." To this Dr. Priestley very justly replies; "If so, I need not say that there must be something mean, abject and debasing in the principles of Atheism." But let it be considered whether this observation be not equally applicable to the subject in hand. Our opponents, it is true, may hold sentiments which are great and transporting. Such are their views of the works of God in creation: but so are those of Deists. Neither are these the sentiments in which they differ from us. Is the Socinian system, as distinguished from ours, adapted to raise and transport the heart? This is versaries, upon the death of Christ, equal to the following lines?

"Religion! thou the soul of happiness; And groaning Calvary of thea! there shine The noblest truths; there strongest motives sting!

There sacred violence assaults the soul .-My theme! my inspiration! and my crown! My strength in age! my rise in low estate! My soul's ambition, pleasure, wealth !---my world!

My light in darkness! and my life in death! My boast through time! bliss through eternity Eternity too short to speak thy praise! Or fathom thy profound of love to man! To man, of men the meanest, ev'n to me; My sacrifice ! my God ! what things are these!

Pardon for infinite offence! and pardon, Through means that speak its value infinite? A pardon bought with blood! with blood di-

With blood divine of Him I made my foe! Persisted to provoke! though woo'd and aw'd Bless'd and chastis'd, a flagrant rebel still! A rebel 'midst the thunders of his throne! Nor I alone, a rebel universe!

My species up in arms! not one exempt! Yet for the fou est of the foul he dies!— Bound every heart! and every bosom burn! Oh what a scale of miracles is here !-Praise flow for ever (if astonishment Will give thee leave) my praise! for eve

Praise ardent, cordial, constant, to high Hea

More fragrant than Arabia sacrific'd, And all her spicy mountains in a flame !" Night Thoughts, Nt. IV.

There is a rich, great, and ravishing quality in the foregoing sentiments, which no other theme can inspire. Had the writer been a Socinian, and attempted to write upon the death of Christ, he might, by the strength of his mind, and the fire of his gelives being judges, he was to be "envied nius, have contributed a little to raise his subject; but here his subject raises him—

raises him above himself. love to the primitive Christians. It was their and soberness; or of bordering, or seeming world. to border, upon idolatry. But, upon the principles of our opponents, the sacred writers must have dealt largely in hyperbole; and it must be our business, instead of entering into their spirit, to sit down with 'cool sensations," criticise their words, and

explain away their apparent meaning. Brethren! I appeal to your own hearts, as men who have been brought to consider yourselves as the scriptures representyou; isthere any thing in that preaching which leaves out the doctrine of salvation by an atoning of their limbs. But as this unction, in making the skin too slippery, rendered it difficult for them to take hold of each other, they remedied that inconvenience, somethet the pressures of life, whether toommunication of happiness to an immortal creature. Our passions are more affected by objects which surpass our com-

prehension, than by those which we fully the propitiation for our sins, could prevent ! Thus prepared they began their combat. whence they started. It is therefore to the from sinking into despondency, and encourdreadful than one that is fully known. Suspense adds to distress. If, with regard to else could divest affliction of its bitterness; and design of the wrestlers, was to throw their adversary upon the ground. Both their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect? In fine, what else could enable their adversary upon the ground aspect. age you to sue afresh for mercy? What than when actually felt. It is the same with respect to happiness. That happiness which is felt in the pursuit of science, abates other footing than this, "It is Christ that locking their limbs in each other's, seizing that the competitors might be animated by

replied; in a question which relates to hap- necks. to swim in deep waters: if it touch the bot- piness, the heart is the best criterion: and if it be enthusiasm to think and feel con-cerning ourselves as the Scriptures repre-of one of the competitors. To this combat, sent us, and concerning Christ as he is there the words of Eliphaz seem to apply: "For exhibited, let me live and die an enthusiast. he stretcheth out his hand against God" the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past competent judges. Men of mere speculaself," rather vaunteth himself, stands up their names, and encouraging them by tion play with doctrines: it is the plain and haughtily, and boasts of his prowess in the serious Christian that knows most of their full view of "the Almighty," throwing real tendency. In a question, therefore, which concerns their happy or unhappy influence, his judgment is of the greatest im-

true: nor is this all. The same principle, tisfaction in all the events of time. All the also professed unbelievers of theirs, it gives us no other pain than that which arises from whole, whether we, in our contracted grassy plains, contend in sports, and wresspheres of observation, perceive it or not, the on the yellow sand." spheres of observation, perceive it or not, are tending to the general good; that the empire of truth and righteonsness, notwithstanding all the infidelity and iniquity that are in the world, is upon the increase; that it must increase more and more; that glorious things are yet to be accomplished in the church of God; and that all which we have hitherto seen, or heard, of the gospel dispensation, is but the first fruits of

an abundant harvest. The tendency of a system to promote degree of security which accompanies it. The obedience and sufferings of Christ, according to the Calvinistic system, constitute good moral life, on the other hand, is the only foundation on which our opponents profess to build their hopes. Now, supposing our principles should prove erroneous, while but to abound in them from love to God, But if the principles of our opponents should last give way, the issue must befatal! I assumed too little to himself; or, for having ascribed too much to Christ; but, many, at that hour of serious reflection, have been more than a little apprehensive of danger

from the contrary. After all, it is allowed, that there is a considerable number of persons among us, who are under too great a degree of mental dejection; but, though the number of such persons, taken in the aggregate, be considerable, yet, there are not enough of them to render it any thing like a general case. And, as to those who are so, they are almost all The dignity of Christ, together with his of them such, either from constitution; from glorious undertaking, was a source of joy and the want of a mature judgment to distinguish just causes of sorrow; or from a sindarling theme, and that which raised them ful neglect of their duties and their advanabove themselves. Now, according to our tages. Those who enter most deeply into system, Christians may still rejoice in the our views of things, provided their conduct same manner; and give vent to their souls be consistent, and there be no particular and to all that is within them, and that with- propensity to gloominess in their constituout fear of going beyond the words of truth tion, are among the happiest people in the

Scripture kllustrations.

From Paxton's Illustrations, ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE FROM THE PUBLIC GAMES IN GREECE. Concluded.

Wrestlers before they began their combats, were rubbed all over in a rough manner, and afterwards anointed with oil, in or-The Socinian system proposes to exclude sacrifice, that can afford you any relief? Is mystery from religion, or, "things in their it not like the priest and Levite, who passown nature incomprehensible." But such a comprehensible." But such a comprehensible of their limbs. But as this unction, in making the skin too slippery, rendered it

you, when you have sinned against God, They were matched two against two, and foot race the apostle alludes, when he same time. In this combat, the whole aim died?"

I am aware I shall be told, that this is arms, struggling, plying on all sides, lifting accords with the view which the apostle appealing to the passions, and to the passions, and to the passions, and to the passions are gives of the Christian life: "Brethren, I sions of enthusiasts. To which it may be gether like rams, and twisting one another's

In this manner, the athletz wrestled attitude of defiance. "He runneth upon Dr. Priestley allows, that "the doctrine of a him, even upon his neck," or with his neck general, and a most particular providence, is stretched out, furiously dashing his head for it is nothing less than to divest it of so leading a feature in every scheme of pre-destination, it brings God so much into when he perceives that his adversary is ans: "We will not boast of things withevery thing,-that an habitual and animat- covered with defensive armour, upon which out our measure, but according to the meaed devotion is the result." This witness is he can make no impression: "he runneth sure of the rule which God hath distributed upon the thick bosses of his buckler." taken in its connexion with various others, But when it happened that the wrestler equally provides for a screne and joyful sa- who was down, drew his adversary along measure, as though we reached not unto with him, either by art or accident, the vicissitudes of nations; all the oppositions combat continued upon the sand, the anto the church of Christ; all the efforts to tagonists tumbling and twining with each overturn the doctrines of the cross, or blot other in a thousand different ways till one out the spirit of Christianity from the earth, of them got uppermost, and compelled the assure our opponents, that when we hear and there wrestled a man with him, until games, celebrated among the Corinthians; them boast of their increasing numbers, as the breaking of the day." The verb which and so the apostle represents his work in also professed unbelievers of theirs, it gives we render to wrestle, is derived from the preaching the gospel as his spiritual race, noun (pan) abak, dust or fine sand, and and the province to which he was appointed good will to men. We have no doubt that means to struggle in the dust, or to sprinkle these things are wisely permitted; that each other with small dust, after the mantheir principles."
system, as distinguished from ours, adapted their principles."
ounts for by alloware not of that impose ours to be; and who judge so truly the jud ed as well as they, that things, upon the ed; "Some exercise their limbs on the

"Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris: Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena."

Æn. 6. 1. 642. There is only another text in which the sacred writer may seem to make an allusion to this species of contest; " For we wrestle, not against flesh and blood; but against principalities and powers;" but as the apostle in the verse before, directs the Ephesians to put on the whole armour of God, present happiness, may be estimated by the that they might be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, he must allude, not to the combat of the wrestler, who performed his exercises naked, but to the art of war, the ground of our acceptance with God. A in which the combatant appeared in compicte armour, and endeavoured to make the best use of every weapon, offensive or

defensive, which art or nature supplied.

The only other athletic exercise to which they do not lead us to neglect good works, the sacred writers allude, is the foot race. It seems to have been placed in the first and with a regard to his glory; it may be rank of public games, and cultivated with a presumed, that the Divine Being will not care and industry proportioned to the esti-cast us off to eternity, for having ascribed mation in which it was held. The Olymtoo much to Him, and too little to ourselves. pic games generally opened with races, and were celebrated at first with no other exerbe found erroneous, and the foundation on cise. The lists or course where the athletæ which they build their hopes, should at exercised themselves in running, was at first but one stadium in length, or about never knew a person in his dying moments six hundred feet; and from this measure it alarmed for the consequence of having took its name, and was called the stadium, whatever might be its extent. This, in the language of Paul, speaking of the Christian's course, was "the race which was set before him," determined by public authority, and carefully measured. On each side of the stadium and its extremity, ran an ascent or kind of terrace, covered with seats and benches, upon which the spectators were seated, an innumerable multitude collected from all parts of Greece, to which the apostle thus alludes in his figurative description of the Christian life: " seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight." The most remarkable parts of the sta-

dium, were its entrance, middle, and extremity. The entrance was marked at first. only by a line drawn on the saud, from side to side of the stadium. To prevent any unfair advantage to be taken by the more vigilant or alert candidates, a cord was at length stretched in front of the horses or men that were to run; and sometimes the space was railed in with wood. The opening of this barrier was the signal for the racers to start. The middle of the stadium was remarkable, only by the circumstance of having the prizes allotted to the victors set up there. From this custom, Chrysostom draws a fine comparison: "As the judges, in the races and other games, exjudges, in the races and other games, expenses to the stadium to the

sometimes several couples contended at the speaks of the race set before the Christian, which was a straight course, to be run only

> count not myself to have apprehended; bu this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." L'Enfant thinks, the apostle here compares our Lord their names, and encouraging them by holding out the crown, to exert themselves

with vigour.

Within the measured and determinate limits of the stadium, the athletz were bound to contend for the prize, which they forfeited without hope of recovery, if they deviated ever so little from the appointed course. In allusion to this inviolable arto us, a measure to reach even unto you. you; for we are come as far as unto you also, in preaching the gospel of Christ." It may help very much to understand this and the following verses, if, with Hammond, we consider the terms used in them as agon istical. In this view of them, the measure as the compass or stage of ground, which God had distributed or measured out exteneren;) refer to one that ran beyond or out of his line. "We are come as far as to you," (ver. 14. azei vuor epharauer,) alludes to him that came foremast to the joal; and "in another man's line," (ver. 16. or addorgin zurou,) signifies in the province that was marked out for somebody else, in allusion to the line by which the race was bounded, each of the racers having the path which he ought to walk chalked out to him, and if one stepped over into the other's path, he extended himself over his

The chariot races were the most renowned of all the exercises used in the games of the ancients; and those from which the victors derived the greatest honour; but the writer can find only one or two allusions to them in the sacred volume, and those involved in some uncertainty. One occurs in Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, where he informs them of his great success in collecting a church at Ephesus: "But I will tarry at Ephesus until pentecost; for a great door, and effectual, is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries." The inspired writer, it is thought, alludes here to the door of the circus, which was opened to let out the chariots when the races were to begin; and by the word arlinement, which is translated adversaries, but which Doddridge renders opposers, means the same with antagonists, with whom he was to contend as in a course. This opposition rendered his presence more necessary to preserve those that were already converted, and to increase the number, if God should bless his ministry. Accordingly a celebrat-ed church was planted at Ephesus; and so far as we can learn from the tenor of his epistle, there was less to reprove and correct among them than in most of the other churches to which he wrote.

The other allusion occurs in his second epistle to the Thessalonians: "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you." Some think these words alludes to the applauses given to those who made a speedy progress in the races, which constituted so important a part of the Grecian games.

The honours and rewards granted to the victors were of several kinds. They were animated in their course by the rapturous applauses of the countless multitudes that ed the stadium, and waited the issue of the contest with eager anxiety; and their success was instantly followed by reiterated and long continued plaudits; but these were only a prelude to the appointed re-wards, which, though of little value in themselves, were accounted the highest honour to which a mortal could aspire. These consisted of different wreaths of wild tom draws a fine comparison: "As the judges, in the races and other games, expose in the midst of the stadium, to the view of the champions, the crowns which they here to receive; in like manner, the Lord, by the mouth of his prophets, has placed the prizes in the midst of the course, which he designs for those who have the courage to contend for them."

At the extremity of the gadium

plauses.

The crown, in the Olympic games, of wild olive; in the Pythian, of laurel; in the Isthmian or Corinthian, of pine tree; and in the Nemæan, of smallage or parsley. Now, most of these were evergreen; yet they would soon grow dry, and crumble into dust. Elsnor produces many passages, in which the contenders in these exercises of the extraordinary pains they took for such trifling rewards; and Plato has a celebrated passage, which greatly resembles that of the apostle, but by no means equals it in force and beauty: "Now they do it, pains only for the sake of obtaining a garany solid advantage to themselves or others; tions, and reward their labours, is no less than a crown of glory which never decays; a crown of infinite worth and duration; that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for them." More than conquerors through him that loved them, and washed them from their sins in his own blood; they, too, carry palms in their right hands, the appropriate emblems of victory, hardly contested, and fairly won. "After this I beheld, and lo a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindhands.

But the victory sometimes remained doubtful, in consequence of which a number of competitors appeared before the judges, and claimed the prize; and sometimes a combatant, by dishonourable management, endeavoured to gain the victory. The candidates, who were rejected on such by the Greeks adoximor, or disapproved, which we render castaway in a passage already quoted from Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians: "But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be (adoxinos) castaway, rejected by the Judge of all the earth, and disappointed of my expected crown.

The kndians.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

expediency of repealing the act making provision for thecivilization of the Indian tribes ment of the object. adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, &c. &c.

March 23, 1824. Read: ordered that it lie on the table.

Mr. McLean, of Ohio, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th of January, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act, entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements," passed on the 3d of March, 1819, made the following Report:

That they have examined the subject embraced by the resolution, and beg leave to submit the following statement:

The Committee have carefully examined the measures which have been been adopted for the disbursement of the annual allowance made by this law, and find them very judicious, and such as are best calculated to effectuate the benevolent designs of the government. Although the reports heretofore made by the Secretary at War, contained the rules by which the sum granted was to be apportioned and paid, the Committee annex them to this report, and wish them to be referred to as a part of it. The Committee also submit a statement, showing the different sums paid to the Indian schools which have been organized, and the number of scholars taught at each school.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

Very comfortable school houses have been erected, for the accommodation of the different schools; and, in most cases, convenient dwellings for the teachers.

So far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, the plan of education has been very judicious, and no pains seem to have

All the schools are increasing; and so urgent are the Indians to have their children aducated, that numerous applications are refused, from the limited means which the schools possess. The time their books, while at school; the girls of the people, in the most populous and inare instructed in such arts as are suited to boys are required to devote a part of their evinced a deep interest—an interest not protime in acquiring a knowledge of husbandry. The advances of male and female in these branches are most satisfactory, and have circady had no small influence in inducing their parents to become less fond of an erratic life, and more inclined to have fixed residences, and rely for their support on the cultivation of the ground. Such has been the effect of the above circumstances, combined with some others not more influential. that at many of the places where schools have been established, the Indians have already constructed comfortable dwellings, and now cultivate farms of considerable extent.—They have become the owners of plishment of their wishes. Since the pasproperty necessary to agricultural pursuits, and for the conveniences of life.

annual appropriation of \$10,000 has encour- actions.

to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an in- as at this time. Never were means for the corruptible." The Christian is called to accomplishment of this object so judiciously of eternal life; and to this he is more pow- above act, and the auxiliary aids which it erfully stimulated by considering, that the has encouraged. It is believed to be an estion, that with the rudiments of education, land of flowers, or a wreath of laurel, which the males should be taught the arts of husintrinsic value, and only serves to nourish mestic duties which directly belong to their which have heretofore been made, many but that which is placed in the view of the of which have failed, omitted this essential spiritual combatants, to animate their exer- part. Many zealous but enthusiastic persons, who have been most conspicuous in endeavouring to reclaim the Indians, persuaded themselves to believe that to secure "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and this object, it was only necessary to send missionaries among them, to instruct them in the Christian religion. Some of their exertions failed, without producing any salutary effect, because the agents employed were wholly unfitted for the task. Others, though productive of some good effect at first, eventually failed, because to their missionary labours were not added the institutes of education, and instruction in agrireds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed in the sound making; and from the good white robes, and palms in their right which has been done, the most pleasing anticipations of success are confidently cherished. There are many Indian nations, within our boundaries, who have experienced no aid from these efforts; being restricted in the means, the benefits are consequently limited .- But the Committee are assured, that the continuation of the appropriation, seconded by the liberal and inoccasions by the judge of the games, as not creasing aids which are afforded by volunhaving fairly merited the prize, were called tary contributions, will gradually and most effectually extend the benefits of the law, to the remotest tribes who inhabit our extensive domain. This will be a work of time; and for its accomplishment great labour and perseverence will be necessary. The progress, however, of this work may be more rapid than any can now venture to anticipate. The instruction and civilization of a few enterprising youths, will have an immense influence on the tribes to which the Greeks, who have also taken several they belong. As the means are constantly applied, the numbers reclaimed will increase; and an increase of numbers will credit. I sincerely wish to see this oppressensure, in a geometrical proportion, success ed and unfortunate people free. This is a for the future. It is difficult to say what different opinion from that of most mercanmay not be accomplished, under such circumstances. No one will be bold enough wish rather the failure than the success of about one hundred women, who were Who were instructed, by a resolution of the to denounce him as a visionary enthusiast, this premature revolt. They say the Greeks thought to be the most necessitous and dewho, under such auspices will look with great confidence to the entire accomplish-

tance by many whose talents, and public expect to find noble or generous sentiments services, have rendered illustrious the an- in a people who, from their mother's breast, nals of our country. This was an object of are brought up in servile submission and great solicitude with Washington, and to all continual fear of such brutal masters? It is who have succeeded him. Prior to the passage of the above law, the attention of Congress was invited to the subject, in almost every annual message from the Executive. If the policy of this measure were considered merely as a question of pecuniary interest, it is believed that but few would hesitate to sanction it. That it inculcates the Indians, no one, well informed on the

subject, will venture to deny. They understand the motive of the government, and properly appreciate it. So far as the benefits of this policy are extended, will this feeling be cherished, and it affords the safest guarantee against future which have been lost, in the Indian conflicts we have had, how much treasure has been expended in our defence! More moposed parts of our country, from Indian depredations, during the late war, than would be required, if judiciously applied, to secure the great plan of Indian civilization.

Shall we, from recent injuries, indulge a spirit of hostility against these unfortunate people? The principles of humanity, and the dignity of our government, forbid it. There is much in their condition to excite our sympathies, as men, and our protection, of about 30,000, Omoa and Truxillo. as legislators. They have been driven from this wide domain, to a territory far less desirable, and of limited extent. They are constantly receding, as we are advancing. The Indians are not now, what they once

more than our virtues. Such is their con- ours; nearer than any of the South Ameridition, at present, that they must be civilizbeen spared, to extend to the Indians the minating policy.—All desire their prosperi- founded on a basis peculiarly advantageous, ty, and wish to see them brought within the been adopted, and of which the law in of this great opportunity of working mines should not, therefore, be abandoned. The of the children is not wholly devoted to passage of this law was called for by many of the new world. fluential sections of our country.—Their township, and pay no taxes or duties to gofemale industry in civilized life, and the wishes were made known in language that vernment for five years. The duties levied duced by a momentary excitement, but the result of much reflection, and a high sense "At present the trade is nearly all enof moral duty. It may be said, emphaticalfor by a religious community. They were when the United States will share the greatconvinced of the correctness of the policy, in a political point of view, and, as Christians, they felt the full force of the obligations which duty enjoined. Their zeal was tempered by reason. No fanciful schemes of proselytism seem to have been indulged. They formed a correct estimate of the importance of their undertaking, and pointed bidden country. to the most judicious means for the accomsage of the law, hundreds, and thousands have been encouraged to contribute their

ed him through the stadium, and proclaimed aloud his name and country; while the
delighted multitudes, at the sight of him,
redoubled their acclamations and applauses.

Christian denominations, all of whom feel a
deep interest in the parental views of the
government. But the committee are well
in their wishes, that our Indians may begovernment. But the committee are well
in their wishes, that our Indians may begovernment affordtheir acclamations and applauses.

Christian denominations, all of whom feel a
deep interest in the parental views of the
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in their wishes, that our Indians may begovernment affordtheir wishes, that our Indians may begovernment affordtheir wishes, that our Indians may bein their wishes, that our Indians may begovernment affordtheir wishes, that our Indians may begovernment affordtheir wishes, that our Indians may bein their wishes, the creeds, and general doctrines, they all unite
in time, sugar, &c. from Havana; and flour,
provisions, &c. from Ha ed no pecuniary aid, very few if any of the versally prevails, has been declared in land benefits which have been conferred, would guage too unequivocal to admit of doubt. It benefits which have been conferred, would guage too unequivocal to admit of doubt. It believes the Indians. The last been seen in their words, and in their words, and in their words and in their words. have been experienced by the Indians. The has been seen in their words, and in their

The committee believe, that such delect donations, with the view of aiding the that the National Legislature will treat humane purposes of the government. Hun- them with the highest respect. If a sec- to every one. dreds of such associations are now in active tarian zeal had had any agency to produce in which the contenders in wits, on account operation; and they are much cheered in this general interest, it would be less enarch rallied by the Grecian wits, on account operation; and they are much cheered in this general interest, it would be less enarch their exercises by the month of the contenders of the conten their exertions, by the rapid advances to titled to serious consideration. But such a tages to the natives, and will be of great mocivilization which the Indians have made. contracted feeling seems to have had ment in tranquilizing and consolidating the of age, who receives his land and contracted feeling seems to have had no influence; a more noble and Christian government. It requires but little research to convince every candid, mind that the prospect of ci- motive seems to have been cherished. All vilizing our Indians was never so promising unite to second the views of the government, by ameliorating the condition of our Indians. They are taught the first rudiments of education, the duties which appertain to man as a member of civil society, and his acase member of civil society, and his acase member of civil society, and his acase member of civil society. Repeal this fight the good fight of faith, and to lay hold devised, and so faithfully applied as in the cation, the duties which appertain to man countability as a moral agent. Repeal this American visitors." ancient athletæ took all their care and sential part of any plan for Indian civiliza- law, and these exertions are not only paraquickly fades and perishes, possesses little bandry, and the females to perform those do prosperity, than our professions have enjurious consequences.

following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the law making an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Greece.-We have been favoured, says the Boston Centinel, with the following extracts of letters from an American gentleman in Asia Minor.—" I am happy to say the prospect that the Greeks may by and by estab-lish their freedom, is daily brightening. Our last accounts from the Peloponessus announced the fall of Corinth, and probably of the speedy surrender of Patras. Should the latter event take place, it will be very difficult for the Sultan to reduce them again to obedience.

"Travellers say the Greeks appear to be in excellent spirits, especially the Athe-

"At sea, the Greeks continue masters the Ottoman fleet has sustained much injury in several engagements. The fleet of the Pasha of Salonique has been captured by other ships of war, and their lenity towards their prisoners has gained them much are a vicious people; and they no doubt have their portion, forgetting at the same time why they are so, and that it is moral-The civilization of the Indians has been ly impossible for virtue to dwell where there viewed as a work of great national impor- is both bodily and mental slavery. Can we impossible; and I am only astonished to find there is so much good feeling and sense as they have shown in this business.

"Those who wish ill success to the Greeks forget it is the only means which with other nations. We have rumours that the most friendly disposition, on the part of the Greeks into submission, and that Austria is charged with the business. I cannot believe it, but should it be so, it will only add another page to the history of the many disgraceful acts which the wicked despots of Europe have of late been affecting.'

A New Republic .- The Editor of the Salem Gazette has received a letter from a wars. To say nothing of the valuable lives friend, now at Truxillo, and a document accompanying it, containing a decree for the admission of foreigners into a new republic in South America.-The following recapituney was expended, in protecting the ex- lation of the principal items is extracted from the letter:

"TRUXILLO, Feb. 16, 1824. "Dear Sir: I send you an important docu ment relative to this new republic, styled

"This is perhaps one of the most fertile hides, cotton, indigo, sarsaparilla, and pien- for a period not exceeding one year; proty of mines of gold, silver, copper, &c. The liberal principles upon which this governwere. They have partaken of our vices, ment is founded approximate very near can Colonies; and the indulgence allowed act appropriated to this purpose. The ed, or exterminated; no other alternative foreigners in working all the various mines exists. He must be worse than savage, who is a thing unparalleled; and the securities, can view, with cold indifference, an exter- privileges, &cc. given to all strangers, are and which cannot fail of inducing all spepale of civilization.—The means which have culators of every nation to avail themselves question is the foundation, seems the most hitherto known only to indolent Spaniards, more as will be sufficient to pay the interest likely to obtain the desired result. They whose tenacity forbade any other than their own countrymen from sharing in the riches ceived by the rector and visitors out of the

"Fifteen families are allowed to settle a are very moderate, and the facilities to com-

ly, that the passage of this law was called Havana. But the day is not far distant of such books and apparatus for the Uniest part of the trade, as we can supply them think proper." with every material. English merchants at the Balize look with a jealous eye upon every American adventurer here, and the poor Spaniards cannot bear the idea that all nations are to be permitted free ingress and egress into every part of this hitherto for-

to Havana, Balize, &cc. in great numbers.

ed him through the stadium, and proclaim- Christian denominations, all of whom feel a of professing Christians may differ in their ports are linens, cottons, &c. from Europe; able to bear arms, and from this ed him through the stadium, and proclaim- christian denominations, all of whom feel a of professing Christians may differ in their ports are linens, cottons, &c. from Europe; able to bear arms, and from this could be comed to the creeds and destroyed the creeds are creed to the creeds and destroyed the creeds and destroyed the creeds and destroyed the creeds are creed to the creeds and destroyed the creeds are creed to the creeds and destroyed the creeds are creed to the creeds and destroyed the creeds are creed to the creed to the creeds are creed to the creeds

the Bible to be printed in Spanish, and thou-sands are now distributing throughout these now establishing a line of military of the country, to form associations and colmonstrations are not to be regarded lightly; provinces. Formerly they were not allowin the southern provinces of his ed to read, but now free permission is given "The villages are divided into a last farty English severe

"The distribution of the Bible is productive of the most important and vital advan-

"Affairs are very tranquil, and have the most pacific appearance. The government family if he have one. The sole seems determined to cultivate the most in-

Peru .-- Caracas papers have been receivlyzed, but destroyed. The Indians will see, ed, to the 10th of l'ebruary, containing acin such an act, that we feel less for their counts from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, of the 20th and 22d January. In these we couraged them to believe; and such an im- have a full confirmation of the revolt in Peru, their pride and vanity, without imparting stations in civilized life. The attempts pression cannot fail to produce the most in- of the siezure and banishment of its leader Aguero, and of the prosperous state of the From the various lights in which the patriot army now united under the supreme committee have viewed the policy of this command of Boilvar. The thrice discomfitlaw, they are convinced that it is founded ted General Santa Cruz, with Colonels Lanz in justice, and should not be repealed. and Urdiminea, were in Upper Peru with They, therefore, submit to the House the three columns, "keeping the enemy in

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston Society for employing the female hoor .- A society under this title, says the New-York Observer, was formed by a number of ladies in Boston, in January, 1820, and the management of its concerns was entrusted to thirteen ladies, assisted by a committee of gentlemen. In the course of three months after the formation of this society, more than two hundred poor women applied for work, though the rates offered by the society were considerably lower than the average price of similar labour through the town. In June, 1820, a house was purchased for the accommodation of the institution, and arrangements were made for employing a large number of women at washing and ironing. A shop was also attached to the establishment, where coarse articles made from materials purchased by the society, were kept constantly for sale. Between March and December, 1820, \$750 were paid to about one hundred different women, for the work done by them. Durring the year 1821, work to the amount of \$1427 was distributed chiefly to 93 women, who had often little other means of support but public alms, from which this establishment saved them. In 1822, work to the amount of \$1683 was distributed to above one hundred persons, 72 of whom were widows, mostly with children dependent on them for their support; and in 1823, work serving among a much larger number who applied for it.

Canal across the Isthmus of Darien .-The attention of the government of Mexico, says the New-York Observer, has been recently directed to the opening of a communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The agent of the Mexican government at Washington has been authorised to assure the citizens of the United States, that any person who will furnish funds for the purpose of opening a canal between the two seas, at this spot, shall receive lands on will ever raise them again to a moral level the isthmus, and that the government is ready to grant exclusive privileges for a certhe Holy Alliance have determined to put tain number of years, to those who may introduce steam boats into the bay of Guascualco which washes the East side of the isthmus.

Virginia University.—The bill which lately passed the Legislature of Virginia for extending the charter of the Farmer's Bank. contains the following provisions:

"In consideration of the renewal and extension of the charter of the bank, as aforeaid, the said bank shall, on the first day of were picked; and the occurrences of the May, 1824 or as soon thereafter as application shall be made for the purpose, on behalf of the ex-officio members of the Board of Public Works, pay into the fund for internal improvement, the sum of fifty thou- ened nations, will not continue total sand dollars, to be reimbursed to the bank exhibitions so barbarous, and at the out of the profits of their stock other than "the United Provinces in the centre of that now held by the Commonwealth, or tory example. America," consisting of the Provinces of by the Board of Public Works, or by the Guatimala, Nicaragua, Coast Rica, Hondu-ras, and St. Salvador. The principal towns or such part thereof, as shall be required, are Guatimala, the capital, with a population, shall be loaned by the president and directors of the Board of Public Works, if the said board think it expedient, to the rector countries in the world, producing cocoa, and visitors of the University of Virginia, vided that satisfactory assurance can be given to the Board of Public Works, that the sum so loaned can be reimbursed to them, with lawful interest, out of the fund by this said rectors and visitors shall be entitled to receive, out of the first monies which shall be paid by the government of the United arrangement of his thoughts. If this States, for the balance of the debt due to this Commonwealth, on account of advances and expenditures during the late war, a sum not exceeding \$50,000, and so much on the loan aforesaid; and the monies so redebt due from the government of the United States is hereby pledged for the payment of the money so to be loaned by the Board of Public Works. The money so borrowed by the rector and visitors, or, if thod to convey our thoughts to others none be borrowed by them, the money so received from the government of the Uniof such books and apparatus for the University as the said rector and visitors shall and this question he must, in the fear

Military Colonies.—It is well known, says the New-York Observer, that military colonies have existed for a long time under the Austrian government. They occupy a narrow tract of country, extending along the whole Turkish border, through Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. This "Cattle are abundant, and are exported district is under a military constitution, all the able-bodied men who inhabit it being regarded as soldiers, and it is their duty to The Committee are aware that very conmittee are aware that very conmittee, in aid of the wise policy of the govern-ly situated for carrying on commerce with The population of the military district is more than 900,000, of whom 100,000 are for delivery in July next. upon the Pacific, and is most advantageous- keep guard on the border day and night.

about forty English acres, and each ly two houses, one for the Masterly and the other for the Reserve. The condition of supporting a soldier, a if it be a colony of cavalry, and the live with him, and while off duty usually calls him away at least the service, or placed on the invalid BROTHER KNOWLES, garrison duty, as he shall choose, serve is to be the successor of they marks of yours, on the Colonist, selected by him usually for fashions of the world Colonist, selected by him usually in family; and though he also is bred ward made, under the use of arms and the customs of the and expected to till the land in care cessity, is usually employed in some craft."

The whole number of colonists in stated at 48,000, and at present & estimated at 80,000. It is supposed emperor Alexander intends gradua tend this system till the whole arm the crown peasants are colonized, in ating eventually an overwhelming in several millions of men, always re the field, without any expense to the and fears seem to be entertained it as of safety of Europe may be jeopardized us al execution of this plan. In our appr sion, however, the world has little

from magnificent schemes of this kin Production of Gold and Silver in parts of the world.-Of gold, the Europe produce in sterling, only 1850 Northern Asia, 76,7701.—America of the total of 2,467,2601.-in the fell proportions :- New Spain, 229,630. Grenada, 672,5001.—Peru, 111,5301. and provinces east of Buenos Ayres, 78 -Chili, 400,550l.-and Brazil, 930, Of silver, the total amount of which it 670l., Europe produces 484,580l.,—in thern Asia, 199,630l.—America fun the rest.-New Spain, 4,945,340l-1,292,440/.—Potosi, &c. 1,019,070/-Chili, 62,8201.

Health of our Cities .- It appears, official statement of deaths in New Philadelphia, and Baltimore, du year 1823, that the number in

Philadelphia was New-York, Baltimore,

Of these deaths were caused by owing diseases, in

Consumption. Fever. New-York, 683 192 Philadelphia, 536 758 Baltimore,



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824

MORAL INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC EXECU At the execution of Johnson, in York, on the 2d instant, an immense of at least 50,000 persons, was col Business was suspended, and the de made a general festival. Numerous fully demonstrated the pernicious, than the salutary, tendency of publics tions. Surely the common sense of a time so useless for every purpose of

WRITTEN SERMONS.

Some of our brethren, at the Ess. engaged in earnest controversy, as I comparative advantages of extempor and written discourses. By extemport sermons, they must mean those whill such, merely in reference to the language be employed. No man who does not to insult his hearers, will undertake dress them, except in unavoidable stances, without previous reflection ciple be admitted, the dispute appar us to be as unnecessary, as a contri whether a particular individual out use his right hand or his left, The qua is, which can he use best; and this der on circumstances. If a man can p without written sermons, there can doubt that this is the preferable most ture herself points it out as the best the greatest effect. If a man cannot p without notes, the only question is, we he shall use them, or abandon the p decide for himself.

JONES' HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIN CHURCH.

We are glad to learn, that the Re-Cone, of New-York, has met with sull encouragement, to authorize him top press the first volume of this valuable

d to have ar We sp is unaltered. right to a dif ssume what t Il permit us to

and brother.

APRIL 10,

I read in your las vell have been Their distincti s used in this c assed away. is written in little longer, I prove; becaus as you pleas of a Christian say you "are ines are not ins of titles," yet presen manifests quite them.

umility or of go you wish "to absurd and cor ommon among viz. the hiero this combination ervation, we we decipher its mea red it -- Verbi God's word) ridiculous and our notice, were nity of the minis a pity we were emptible, absure inister of God's It may be don id, Pastor of such , which gives a and it is a we d of expressing n in full, "Minis the office of a C come so conten as other titles, he o expose himself No, broth as a title conferre rtainly not less h 's device.

r calling the lette puzzled to decip portiveness. The eroglyphics, nor abbreviations an which perhaps you elious curiosity. ogical books printe nich this title was ious authors; ar e of the most vi at age, in which ard and contempt degree of Doctor ow pointed at in that "the fashio way." I feel no it should share th but think it not r dherents to the old ledged as " wort obriously hooted. emain affectionate

The only remark w t our meaning is n spoke of a certain and of refusing the To assume an is a different thing.

REVI

extract of a lett ed a letter contain

ous work of grace of Halifax, Pittsy nia, which I dee istians, to withhold ic. I am therefor xtract of the letter There has never b counties since ing the last year, a been added to on and twenty, to the val had just com y rank and age, ha generating grace e of the old revolut lost members of se of liberty, submit ur Lord. This glorious revis

e is a general aw In this work, the of promising gi lar age. Out of sucklings, hast The

APTIST GENERAL he following Circ the Board of Direct he Board of Direct

eral Tract Society

their brethren and a brief statement e led to the format the principles by v l be regulated. The utility of tracts

ous instruction, ha iar by experience, ticular consideration disseminating truth s, nor requires so ise. The preachin ssarily limited by t ms, and from this number 45,000 are kept consout any expense to the

cle in the Revue Ency has been copied into seed that the Empart appears that the Emparition of military and the copied as a similar plan as g a line of military villary v are divided into far glish acres, and each content for the Master-Colo or the Reserve. The a peasant above hity be ceives his land and hops pporting a soldier, a be of cavalry, and the soldier and while off duty, (which away at least three to assist him in cultivate the end of 25 trains t the end of 25 year, o the soldier is release aced on the invalid la is he shall choose. The ne successor of the Mas ed by him usually from lough he also is bred to the customs of the case of till the land in case of y employed in some b

umber of colonists in 189 , and at present the ,000. It is supposed the nder intends gradually n till the whole army a ants are colonized, thus y an overwhelming fores of men, always read ut any expense to the to be entertained that e may be jeopardized s plan. In our appre t schemes of this kind Gold and Silver in different of gold, the mass in sterling, only 185,022 76,7701.—America the ,467,2601.—in the follow lew Spain, 229,6304_1 01.—Peru, 111,5301.-Pe ast of Buenos Ayres, 731 l.-and Brazil, 980. al amount of which it? oduces 484,5801., -and ,6301. -- America furni Spain, 4,945,3401.-h

Cities.—It appears, by nd Baltimore, during the number in

tosi, &c. 1,019,070!-

hs were caused by the Fever. S. umption. 192 536 758 236 322

LASTING GO

STAR.

NGTON CITY. AY, APRIL 10, 1824

CE OF PUBLIC EXECUT tion of Johnson, in No nstant, an immense co 00 persons, was collect spended, and the day estival. Numerous por the occurrences of the ed the pernicious, ral tendency of public exe common sense of enig not continue to tolen barous, and at the every purpose of ma

TEN SERMONS. ethren, at the East,

st controversy, as to tages of extemporare ses. By extemporan rence to the language man who does not " rs, will undertake to in unavoidable circu revious reflection thoughts. If this p the dispute appear essary, as a contro ar individual ough his left. The que best; and this depo-If a man can pro mons, there can preferable mode. out as the best loughts to others a man cannot pr y question is, wi abandon the pur ust, in the fear of

F THE CHRISTIA

n, that the Rec. as met with su horize him to p f this valuable . It will be co and will be

TITLES.

APRIL 10, 1824.

he remarks which we made under this two or three weeks since, have, we sorry to learn, gone to the heart of one our brethren; and he has sent us the wing reply, which breathes a more splee tone, than he would have employin a calmer state of feeling. We readiomply with his request to publish it; we add no comment, because the subrequires none. Our remarks were not gned to have any personal application

tever. We spoke frankly, and our ion is unaltered. Our correspondent a right to a different opinion; and he assume what title he pleases, if he still permit us to call him our friend brother.

THER KNOWLES,

read in your last paper, some good reks of yours, on the transientness of the ions of the world. Those you afterd made, under the head TITLES, might well have been added on the same Their distinctiveness and honour, at as used in this country, have truly alpassed away. The concluding parah is written in a style, which, if you a little longer, I think you will sincereisapprove; because sneering at " worthy

nes," as you please to call them, is unhy of a Christian critic. on say you "are sorry that some wor divines are not insensible to the charms itles," yet presently that "to refuse manifests quite as much of vanity humility or of good sense."* You tell hat you wish "to fix a mark on a title, ch, absurd and contemptible as it is, is uncommon among a certain class of mins; viz. the hieroglyphics, V. D. M. en this combination of symbols first met observation, we were marvellously puzto decipher its meaning. At length we overed it .- Verbi Dei Minister-(Minof God's words) This practice would oo ridiculous and contemptible to dee our notice, were it not connected with dignity of the ministerial character." is a pity we were not informed why it

ontemptible, absurd, and ridiculous, for minister of God's word" to call himso. It may be done to avoid adding in tead, Pastor of such a Baptist or other rch, which gives a sectarian aspect to a k; and it is a well known, and short hod of expressing what is sometimes ten in full, "Minister of the Gospel." ely the office of a Christian teacher has become so contemptible, that unless a has other titles, he had better have none, to expose himself by a confession of calling. No, brother Knowles, I consiit as a title conferred by the Great God, certainly not less honourable than those an's device.

our calling the letters symbols and hielyphics, and saying you were marvely puzzled to decipher the meaning, is sportiveness. They are not symbols hieroglyphics, nor is it deciphering to erstand them. Most school-boys learn se abbreviations in their spelling-books, which perhaps you went exploring with rvellous curiosity. I have seen many ological books printed in the last century, which this title was used by the learned pious authors; and have now before one of the most valuable Latin works that age, in which the writer adds this bsurd and contemptible title," to his cole degree of Doctor of Divinity. Its benow pointed at in derision shows, ined, that "the fashion of this world passaway." I feel no sort of reluctance at it should share the fate of other fashs, but think it not right, that the lingeradherents to the old way, should be acowledged as "worthy divines," and then robriously hooted.

remain affectionately, GRANVILLE.

The only remark which we wish to make that our meaning is not exactly stated here. spoke of a certain class of customary ti-, and of refusing them, when conferred by ers. To assume an unusual and uncouth le is a different thing .- Ed. Star.

REVIVAL.

An extract of a letter to the Editor of the ar, dated Greenville (Vir.) March 20th,

From a correspondent, I recently reived a letter containing a brief detail of a prious work of grace going on in the couniblic. I am therefore induced to forward extract of the letter to you for insertion. "There has never been such a revival in ese counties since the memory of man. uring the last year, a hundred and seventy ave been added to one church, and a huned and twenty, to three others, where the evival had just commenced. Persons of very rank and age, have become subjects regenerating grace It is pleasing to see me of the old revolutionary soldiers, who ad lost members of their bodies, in the ause of liberty, submitting to the ordinances our Lord.

"This glorious revival is spreading; and ere is a general awakening in Pittsylva-ia. In this work, there are several young milar age. Out of the mouth of babes nd sucklings, hast Thou ordained strength."

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY. The following Circular has been issued

the Board of Directors: CIRCULAR.

The Board of Directors of the " Baptist eneral Tract Society," feel that it is due their brethren and to the public, to preent a brief statement of the reasons which ave led to the formation of the Society, and the principles by which its proceedings vill be regulated.

The utility of tracts, as a medium of reigious instruction, has been made too fa-miliar by experience, to require, at present, particular consideration. No other method f disseminating truth presents equal faciliies, nor requires so inconsiderable an excessarily limited by the want of ministers, cessarily limited by the want of ministers, "The Tract Society of _____, Auxiliary and of funds, the scattered situation of a to the Baptist General Tract Society."

difference with which the services of religion are too generally regarded. The distribution of the Bible is, in some degree, obstructed, and its usefulness diminished, by the comparative bulk and expensiveness of the volume. But tracts, by their cheapness, their brevity, and their simplicity of style, are adapted to extensive circulation; and are enabled to find ready access to the most sccluded dwelling; to arrest the attention, and to gain a lodgment in the heart for the truths which they convey. Christian zeal has accordingly put this simple but powerful engine into active operation. Millions of tracts are silently conveying their instructive messages, to the remote villager, and to the mariner on the ocean. The Gospel is thus preached to multitudes, who are sequestered, by their situation, their employments, or their dispositions, from the common means of religious instruction; and Christian charity is enabled, with little expense and labour, to "attend to the neglected, and to visit the forsaken." Tracts possess the further advantage, that they act as pioneers, to prepare the way for the introduction of the Scriptures, and of the ministers of the Gospel.

Many Tract Societies have been established in this country; but, with the exception of the American Tract Society, they are more or less local, and consequently limited, in their objects. The American Tract Society, which is under the control of the Congregationalists, has acquired a considerable degree of prosperity. It has fulfilled its duties with enlightened zeal, and has been rewarded with general approbation.

The Baptists in this country have hitherto and little agency in the distribution of tracts. The principal reason is probably to be found in the absence of a General Society, as a common centre of action. Men, in all circumstances, are less interested, and co-operate less readily, in the measures of those with whom they have remote connexions, than of those to whom they are united by common principles and kindred feelings. This is a law of our nature; and hence, were nothing to be apprehended from variance and distrust, it would still be advisable, to leave the several denominations of Christians to concert and execute their own schemes, for the advancement of the common faith. Particular occasions may call aim merely to multiply copies of the great charter of our religion, have a special claim on the cordial aid of all Christians. But most of the benevolent enterprises of the age have been originated and sustained by individual sects, which, having selected for themselves a particular station in the field, have rallied, at that point, all their forces. A much greater number of individuals have thus been brought to act, in the numerous offices of trust and toil, necessary to carry forward these enterprises. A greater extent of influence is consequently at work. The partialities, and even the sectarian feelings, which operate on the minds of most men, are thus made tributary to the common object. Individuals act mutually on each other; and a chain of communication is formed, conveying the animating impulse to every family and every bosom.

The preceding remarks are particularly applicable to Tract Societies. Tracts the items of the expense be epecified. are either summary expositions of Christian doctrines and precepts, or narratives of the effects of Christian principles. They are compiled by men, and consequently receive some shape and colour from the minds of their authors. The true Christian is naturally desirous to be assured, before he circulates a tract, that it contains the truths which are taught in the Scriptures. The interest, therefore, which he will take in the operations of a Tract Society, is proportional to the confidence which he feels in the correctness of the sentiments of its managers. It is scarcely necessary to state the inference, that the several denominations of Christians cannot be expected to engage rigorously in the distribution of Tracts, unthemselves.

These are the leading motives for the formation of the "Baptist General Tract Society." Experience has shown the necessity of an association of this kind, bill. A general and harmonious system of operations cannot be formed, without a central this city; and, therefore, the Board of Directors confidently believe, that this Society will secure the good wishes and receive the

co-operation of their brethren. The object of the Society; as stated in its truth, and to inculcate sound morals, by the distribution of tracts." The tracts will, for es of Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Bedford, the most part, be confined to practical subirginia, which I deem too consoling to jects; but the Directors will feel thembristians, to withhold from the religious selves at liberty to advocate, occasionally with Christian candour, the doctrines and forms which Baptists believe and practise.

The Board appeal, with confidence, to the posts of the United States for aid. pious zeal of their brethren, to aid them in their efforts to fulfil the duties of the Society. They earnestly invite them to form auxiliary societies, to make donations to the funds, to become life members, and in any other way to lend their assistance.

The General Depository of the Society is established at the Columbian Office, Washington City, under the direction of Mr. John S. Meehan.

Depositories will be established at convenient places, in every part of the country; from which auxiliary societies may be supplied with tracts, at the rate of ten pages for out 15 years old, and many others of a they will be furnished at a discount of 10 per cent .- about the average cost. Sabbath schools, and benevolent societies, generally,

will be supplied on the same terms. Tracts will be kept for sale, at all the Depositories, at the price of ten pages for

All applications from persons desirous to become depositaries, to procure tracts, to become life members, or for any other purpose connected with the Society, must be made (post paid) to Mr. George Wood, Washington City, Agent of the "Baptist General Tract Society."

The Board have thought it proper, for various reasons, to recommend a form of a Constitution for Auxiliary Societies. The subjoined form, will, it is believed, be found convenient for general use. It may be modified, at the discretion of the Societies.

Constitution of an Auxiliary Society. Art. 1. This Society shall be called, 24; noes, 19.

large portion of the population, and the in-difference with which the services of reli-cents, or one dollar] annually may become a member.

Art. 3. The Society shall meet annually, on the last Wednesday of Oct. and choose a President, a Treasurer, and Agent [and Directors, if thought necessary] who shall constitute a Board of Managers, a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The Board shall The ar have power to fill all vacancies in their own to the bill, entitled "An act making appro-

Art. 4. The Agent shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, shall pro-cure the tracts, and shall act as Depositary, unless another person be appointed by the Board.

Art. 5. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the funds, under the direction of the Board, and shall make an annual report to the Society.

Art. 6. Each member shall be entitled to receive three-fourths of the amount of his subscription, in tracts, at cost. The re-maining fourth shall be transmitted to the Agent of the "Baptist General Tract Society," to aid its operations.

Art. 7. This Constitution may be altered. at any annual meeting, by the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Mondar, April 5.

A communication from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, transmitting a resolution of the Legislature of that State, approving the declaration of the President n relation to the preservation of liberty in the western hemisphere, was read and laid on the table.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed and adopted; among which was one offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, for extending the operations of the bill to the District of Cofor united action. Bible Societies, which lumbia. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the Senate

Adjourned. TUESDAY, April 6.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was resumed; and after considerable discussion, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: ayes, 18; noes, 17.

The bill "making appropriations for the purpose of considering the amendments made thereto in the Senate, and which were not concurred in by the House. The maining two, with an amendment, which re-Senate determined to insist upon their amendment to the bill, which appropriates the bill was returned to the Senate. \$225,000 for the contingent expenses of the

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

The bill "to allow drawback on the exportation of cordage, manufactured of foreign hemp," was taken up for consideration in Committee of the whole; and, on motion of Mr. Talbot, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

The bill "to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th of December 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States, to American cititil they form Societies, and print Tracts for zens," was again taken up for consideration; Mr. Knight was called to the chair. The question was, upon an amendment offered servations from Messrs. Tod and Edwards, by Mr. Barton, proposing a new section as of N. C. the resolve was, on motion of Mr.

The proposed amendment provides, that the office of Superintendent of Indian Af-Society. No position is so favourable as fairs, at St. Louis, and the present Indian Agency, on the waters of the Upper Missouri, shall be abolished; and authorizes the President to appoint Indian Agents, to be stationed among the Indian tribes on the waters of the Upper Missouri. It makes it the Constitution, is, "to disseminate evangelical duty of the Superintendents and Agents of Indian Affairs to prevent all citizens of the United States from hunting and trapping, on any Indian lands, and to enforce the laws against all such persons as shall be guilty of those offences—for which purpose these Superintendents and Agents are to be authorized to call upon the nearest military

> Without taking the question on the amendment, the Senate Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 8.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that the House insisted on its disagreement to an amendment, made in the Senate, to the bill " making appropriations for the support of the Navy, for the year 1824," and that the House had, on its part, appointed a Committee of Conference on that subject.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was then taken up, on the request of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, that some member, who had voted for the recommitment of the bill to the Committee of the Judiciary, would move for a re-consideration of that vote. Mr. Thomas, who had voted for the re-commitment, offered the motion for a re-consideration of the vote, which motion, after considerable opposition, prevailed —yeas, 23; nays, 18. The question to recommit was then taken, and decided in the negative, without division. A motion was offered by Mr. Hayne for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was also decided in the negative; ayes, 18; nays 21. The bill was then further amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 9.

The principal business before the Senate to-day, was the bill "to abolish imprison-ment for debt," which was PASSED-ayes,

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, April 3.

was recommitted to the committee on that for other purposes.

The amendments proposed by the Senate body. They shall make an annual report of the Society.

priations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1824," were read, and referred to the Committee of of war and other vessels of inferior class, at Ways and Means.

The House, in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports;" after a considerable debate on the general principles of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

Mondar, April 5.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the subject was then stated that several members, now referred, made a report unfavourable to the making of "an appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost mum on woollens from 80 to 40 cents, and and destroyed during the late war;" which report was laid on the table.

whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropria-tions for the support of the Navy for the year 1824, made a report, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee to whom was referred the President's Message on that subject, reported a bill "making further appropriations for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to land lying in the State of Georgia;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Tracy, from the Committee on that subject, reported a bill further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, whilst in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed 9th April, 1816; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since, for fixing the time of the adjournment · of this House; and the question on considering being taken by yeas and nays, it was carried, yeas 94, nays 90. Mr. Allen then moved to fill the blank with " Monday, the 3d of May;" Mr. Todd moved, as an amendment, to fill the blank with "the 20th day of May." A debate on the subject ensued, which was superseded by the Speaker, who passed to the orders of the

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair, on the amendments proposed by the the ordaining prayer, and gave the hand of naval service of the United States, for the senate to the bill making appropriations for the year 1824," was again taken up for the the support of the Navy. The Committee charge from 2 Timothy, ii. 15, and made the reported its disagreement to one of the amendments, and its agreement to the report was concurred in by the House, and

The House again resumed, in committee Navy Department, and provides for those of the whole, the bill "to amend the seveexpenses in the gross; the House contends ral acts laying duties on imports;" and, for an allowance of \$180,000 only, and that after a debate which continued until half past four, the committee rose, and the dent of the Columbian College.

House Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was re-committed a bill "for the appointment of two assistant Indian Agents," reported the same with amendments; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Randolph gave-notice, that, having been prevented, by indisposition, from calling up his resolution respecting an alteration the compensation of members of this House, he should call up the same on Saturday next.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen, of Mass. fixing a time for the adjournment of a substitute for the third section of the Edwards, of N. C. laid on the table-ayes 93, noes 68.

Several bills were received from the Senate, and referred to committees.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill " to amend the several acts laying duties on imports;" and after discussing a number of the items proposed in the amendments, the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolu-" Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate

to this House the proposals made through General Jackson, by the Path Killer, and his chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the year 1820 or 1821, to make a cession of their lands to the United States-together with any other propositions made in relation to the same subject, of which he may be possessed." This resolution lies on the table one day of

The engrossed bill, "providing for the ap-

pointment of an Agent to reside with the Osage Indians," was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they insist on their amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which was to strike out the specification of the items to which the contingent fund is to be applied, leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; and ask a conference on the subject.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the House resolved to insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate; agreed to the conference; and a committee of five were appointed to meet the committee appointed on behalf of the Senate. The House proceeded to the consideration

of the amendments reported by the Committee of the whole, to the "bill laying duties on imports." The first amendment, reducing the minimum on woollens, from 80 to 40 cents the square yard, was adopted-ayes, 101; noes, 99. Adjourned.

Mr. Tuliaferro, the Representative elect from Virgima, chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wm. Lee Ball, appeared, was qualified, and took his sept.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate, "for the the Senate, "altering the time of holding the courts in the District of Columbia," the fortifications of the United Senate, for the was recommitted to the committed to the comm

On motion of Mr. Tattnall, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard, for the purpose of building and repairing sloops some suitable point on St. Mary's River.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Forsyth, in relation to cessions of land to the United States by the Cherokee Nation, was

taken up and agreed to.

The House then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for a reversion of the Tariff Duties on Imports. Several of the amendments made by the Committee were adopted. Mr. Kremer present, who were absent yesterday, when the vote was taken for reducing the miniseveral others who had voted in favour of the reduction, under a misapprehension of Mr. McLane, from the Committee to the subject, wished for a reconsideration of the vote; he therefore moved for a reconsideration. After considerable opposition this motion prevailed yeas 109; nays, 95.

The question then recurred on the House's agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole in that amendment of the bill which reduces the minimum on woollen goods from 80 to 40 cents the square vard; after an animated debate the question was finally taken, and the House refused to agree in reducing the minimum to 40 cents-Yeas 101, Nays 104.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 9.

The House was engaged, almost exclusively, on the tariff vill. On taking the

question to concur in the amendment of the committee reducing the duty on cotton bagging, from 6 to 41 cts. per square yard, there appeared, ayes 84; noes, 62. On the question for concurring in the amendment reducing the duty on iron in bolts and bars not manufactured, from one dollar and twelve and a half cents to ninety cents per cwt. there appeared—ayes, 120; noes, 85.

Adjourned.

ORDINATION.

In Carrolton, Greene county, Illinois, on the 15th of February, the Rev. SEARS CRANE was solemnly ordained to the work of an Evangelist. Rev. Jonathan Sweet preached on the occasion, from 1 Corinthians, iv. 21; Rev. Gorham Holmes made concluding prayer.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at College Hill, D. C by the Rev. Mr. Rice, John T. TEMPLE, M. D. of Hanover county, Virginia, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN STAUGHTON, daughter

On Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, EDWARD STEPHENS, Esq. of the War Department, to Miss ELIZABETH James, all of this city.
On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. Worthington Gordon, to Miss

PRISCILLA BRYAN, all of this city. DIED,

In this city, on Thursday last, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs ELIZABETH HANDY, wife of Mr. Samuel W. Handy.

REPORT OF DEATHS,

In the City of Washington, during the month of March, 1824. Measles, · · · · Do. (coloured) Pneumonia. . . . Consumption, Gangrene, . Pleurisy, Abscess, (coloured) Colic, Dropsy, of the brain, Decay, Croup, Old age, (coloured) -Total. - - - -Children, - - - -

Anniversaries.

By order of the Board of Health.

THE Rev. ROBERT T. DANIER requests us L to advertise the following anniversaries of several societies, which will take place in North-Carolina, on the days specified: The first Saturday and Sunday in April, at Tick Creek, Chatham county, (N. C.)
The second do. do. at Holley Spring, Wake

The third do. do. at Mount Pisgah, Chatham

county. The fourth do. do. at Enoe, Orange county The first do. do. in May, at Mount Moriah

Orange county.

The second do. do. at Cane Creek, Orange county, and the same days at Smithfield, John

The third do. do. at Raleigh. On Thursday, before the second Sunday in May, at Johnson, Union, and on the next day, at Waynesborough, Wayne county. On the fourth Saturday and Sunday in May, the State Mission Society is to meet at Haywood's meeting-house, Franklin county. Ministers are requested to attend. April 3.

CHRISTOPHER CUMMINS, TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from Pennsylvania Avenue, to his residence on F's reet, directly opposite the Hon. John Quincy Adams', where he hopes, by strict at-tention, to merit a continuance of his present custom; and all those pleased to favour him with their commands may rely on having their work made in the first style, and on reasonable terms. Ladies' habits, Children's dresses, &c. neatly executed

Beetry.

SONNET.

By Giam Battista Cotta. There is no God, the fool in secret said There is no God that rules or earth, or sky: Tear off the band that folds the wretch's head.

That God may burst upon his faithless eye. Is there no God !- the stars in myriads

spread, If he looks up, the blasphemy deny, Whilst his own features in the mirror read,

Reflects the image of Divinity. Is there no God ?- the stream that silver flows,

The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees. The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind

that blows, All speak of God; throughout one voice

And eloquent his dread existence shows : Blind to thyself, ah see him. fool, in these.

Miscellany.

From Dr. Dwight's Theology. DUTY OF PARENTS.

Manner in which children ought to be taught

The instruction of children should be begun in very early life.-Very young children are capable of learning many things of incalculable importance to themselves. All parents appear to me to labour under serious mistakes with regard to this subject; to receive them. The infant mind opens susceptible, tender and vigorous. Every is derived that remarkable fact, so commonly observed, that early impressions inmost others are worn away.

children withun wearied patience.-Christ, in or hardly to make out a full catalogue of he who will support them for the lowest this and many other respects, has left in- his inventions and improvements. The me- prices, becomes their keeper; or, thirdly, structors a perfect example. Although his thod he discovered of softening and harden-disciples were dull of hearing, and slow of ing steel at pleasure, increased the interest habitations." heart to believe; although they had many, the community had taken in his check plate and those often very unreasonable prejudi- for security against counterfeiting. This distaught them in the gradual manner which and opened a great field for his labours. fulness, without discouragement, without perpetual similarity in dies for bills, or work; that the persons of this description reproaches, and without intermission. At other use, but this invention has effected the some degree of severity; but always with tenderness and good will.

In this manner should parents teach ignorance, their backwardness to receive instruction, their mistakes, their forgetfulness, the necessity of teaching them again and again, and the doubts and difficulties which from time to time they suggest. In

all this, the parents should manifest not only

quietness of mind, but cheerfulness, and

willingness to repeat their instructions.

Instructions should be given persuasively. -Children are often discouraged from learning by being compelled to this employment, and punished for not learning; by the gloomy countenance, morose temper, and forbidding manners, of the instructor; by being unreasonably confined, and unreasonably debarred from those harmless gratifications, which are necessary to preserve their health and spirits; and not unfrequently by the imposition of harder tasks than they are able to perform. If I suppossures were skilfully contrived for this purpose. But to the end for which they are professedly adopted, they could scarcely be

fitted in a more unhappy manner.

To most children learning may be made an alluring object. Pleasantness of disposicountenance, and sweetness of manners in develop the great laws of creation. the instructor; engaging books, moderate tasks, reasonable confinement to study, a the habits and manners of Perkins; and his proper allowance of recreation, commendadren in a spontaneous and pleasurable course of learning. The instructor, who will not follow this course, must be very imperfectly fitted for his employment.

on every other part of education. Children do little beside imitating others. Parents who read, will have reading children. Industrious parents will have industrious children. the medium of the altered condition, and perhaps consequential airs of the creature who has grown up by catching the offals of his genius. Smaller animals often feed on the prey the lion has hunted down.

wings in the active employment of collectonly way to give it energy and strength. Without the active exercise of its powers, neither body, nor mind, can acquire vigour. Without bodily exertions, Goliath, six cubits high, would have been only a gigantic boy: without mental efforts, "Newton would have been merely an infant of days.

JACOB PERKINS, ESO.

Extract from a Memoir of Jacob Perkins, Esq. published in the Boston Gazette.

Perkins deeply felt the want of an early instruction; he knew there must have been many things settled which he was trying to moral habits. discover, but he did not know where to find them. A man of genius, without the light of knowledge, resembles Sampson when his vision was extinguished, but his hair had grown, groping, in vain, for objects on which his supernatural gift might be tried. When Perkins was young, there were but few good books on natural philosophy in this country, and those, perhaps, not within his reach. Lectures were given at the several colleges, but they did not contain much information, compared with those of the pre-sent day, and these were chiefly confined to professors and students. The exact sciences were but slightly regarded at that period, by many men of learning. The taste has changed, and there is a strong desire for this kind of knowledge in almost ed, being far more than one half of all the every profession; and, in truth, philosophy has been brought to the common cares of life, with wonderful success.

The birth place of Perkins was, in many respects, friendly to a mind like his. Retirement is the nurse of thought; he had, in that place, sufficient opportunities for deep and begin to teach their children many and uninterrupted reflection. It was a busy, things, at least at a later period, than that, in which they would advantageously begin seven thousand souls. He was in this place equally removed from the excitement and faster than we are apt to be aware. This idle curiosity of a great city, and the peeris the true reason, why very young children ing inquisitiveness of a small village. Among are almost always thought peculiarly bright these relations, friends and townsmen, if he and promising. We customarily attribute had not much to fire his ambition, he this opinion to parental fondness; in some found nothing, after his first embarrassdegree, perhaps, justly; but it arises exten-sively from the fact, that the intellect of rent of his mind; nothing to crush his hopes. rent of his mind; nothing to crush his hopes, little children outruns in its progress our ut- or to mortify his spirits. He was known to most expectations; the goodness of God all, connected with many, respected by intending, I suppose, to provide by this con- most, and associated with the best; from stitution of things the means of receiving in- boyhood he has maintained and augmented struction, so indispensible to children at the favourable impressions he had made on that period. Of this advantage every pa- the public mind for talents, and his name rent should carefully avail himself. At the was as familiar to every child, for superior the season for making lasting impressions. watched to mark the moment for his school The infant mind lays strong hold of every to begin. The literati of the town were thing which it is taught. Both its under- among his warmest friends, and if he did vantages of perhaps equal value; they person knows the peculiarly impressive were the guardians of his fame; their opinevery thing is new. From these causes carping, among those engaged in similar pursuits.

The latter years of the residence of Per-

their children; should be patient with their water becomes so hard at times as to bear all his royal elephants, than did the philosophers of Europe and America, when Perkins first maintained the doctrine of com pressibility of water. He for a long while doubted the old philosophy, but made a series of experiments, before he dared to risk his reputation on a full avowal. His perseverance is now amply rewarded by a general belief in this phenomenon. This discovery led to the invention of his bathometer, an instrument, as its name denotes, to measure the depth of water; and his pleometer, which marks with precision the rate at which a vessel moves through the

Every man who knows Perkins, and is capable of judging of his merits, cannot but place his intellectual powers in the first class of mind, but common observers have frequently thought him dull and plodding-a man who built up his fame by slow and ed such persons to act understandingly, I a man who built up his fame by slow and should believe that they intended to prevent patient drudgery, but they do not know patient drudgery, but they do not know the is patient and laborious. him. It is true he is patient and laborious, but it is also true that he possesses that divine impulse of the mind which cannot be measured, nor exactly analyzed—that hower which creates, combines, and felicitously arranges all it acts upon-that faculty of the soul which leaves all things of a common tion, affability, condescension, screnity of cast, and seems to go on as if ordained to prisoned.

methods of reasoning are all of the same tion kindly given when merited, and well cast—he begins upon a subject, whatever directed rewards for improvement; are it may be, with calmness and serenity, and usually sufficient persuasives to engage chil-dren in a spontaneous and pleasurable though constantly "on the track of inven-tion," he seems in a reverie, on a bed of flowers, invincibly persevering until he is certain that he can accomplish what he has indertaken. He often leaves the design to Children should be taught by example.—
All men will admit, that the moral branches of education can never be taught successfully without the aid of example. Example has, in a great measure, the same influence the medium of the altered condition, and probably the medium of the altered condition.

riods of its existence by the labours of give a distinct view of the expenses and op-others; but intended ere long to lift its eration of the laws of the State of New-on a sheet of brown, or other paper, in the York, for the relief and settlement of the poor, and to suggest such improvements as ment of such purposes, the mind should be early and sedulously allured. This is the only way to give it appears. lected and presented to the Legislature, a great mass of valuable information, by which it appears that there are in the state of New-York, 22,111 paupers. Among them there are 446 idiots and lunatics; 287 blind; 928 aged and infirm; 797 lame or sick, and incapable of labour; 2604 children as much as possible—say in a warm cellar, under 14 years of age; and 1789 persons or between folds of linen. When the leaves incapable of carning their subsistence. Of the whole number of paupers, 8835 are foreigners, and 8753 are children under 14 the eggs, is to be brought out and exposed years of age, the greater number of whom are entirely destitute of education, and of will soon be discovered in the place of the that care which is necessary to form good egg. Soon after they are hatched, they are

Effects of Intemperance.

Of all the permanent paupers, 1585, and their families, 989 wives, and 2167 children, were reduced to poverty by intemperance: a strong proof, says the Secretary, of the fact often asserted, that intemperance has produced more than two thirds of all the permanent pauperism in the State.

Comparison between the Seaboard and the

Interior. In eighteen counties bordering on the ocean, and on the Hudson River, with a population of only 582,225 souls, being somewhat more than a third of our entire population, no less than 12,270 permanent and occasional paupers are maintained or relievpaupers in the State. The city of New-York alone maintains 1698 permanent paupers, and relieves 7858 occasional paupers, being more than three sevenths of all the paupers of both classes, and nearly one fourth of all the permanent poor.

Number of Poor in different States comhared.

In New-York, there is one permanent pauper for every 220 souls, and one occasional pauper for every 100 souls.—In Massachusetts, one permanent pauper for every 200 souls.—In Connecticut, one for every 150 .- In Delaware, one for every 227 .- In the interior counties of Pennsylvania, one for every 339, and throughout that state, one for every 265 .- In Illinois, there are no paupers supported at the public expense. Expense of supporting the Poor in the State of New-York.

In 1815, it amounted to \$245,000; in 1819, to \$368,645; in 1822, to \$470,000.

Comparative expense of supporting them in Aims Houses, and in the common way. same time he should remember, that this is ingenuity, as the dial which the urchin In South Salem, Massachusetts, the expense in 1823, of each pauper in the Alms House, was \$20 28; in 18 poor houses in the State among his warmest friends, and if he did of New-York, it was \$35. The Secretary standing and affections are then occupied. not get much information from them in his states that the average expense, while out The affections are then, also, remarkably own pursuits, he received many other adof an Alms House, will be from 33 to \$65. Present method of supporting the poor in the State of New-York.—" In most or all power of novelty. On the infant mind every ion and friendship were a shield to his re-thing is powerfully impressed, because putation when assailed by the envious and there are no alms-houses, the poor are disof the towns and villages in this State, where posed of by the Overseers in one of three ways: First, the overseers farm them out at stipulated prices to contractors, who are character and the life beyond kins in Newburyport and Boston were occu- willing to receive and keep them, on conall others, and remain strong and vivid, after pied on subjects so numerous and various, dition of getting what labour they can out of that it would be impossible for any one but the paupers; or, secondly, the poor are sold Instruction should be communicated to himself to give an accurate detail of them, by auction—the meaning of which is, that

Defects of the present system of providing ces, his patience was never lessened. He covery has produced many fortunate results, that the poor laws lead to litigation; that for the support of the Poor .- These are, I have recommended; as, in his own lan-guage, they were able to bear. He taught quired often retouching, precluded the pos-are neglected; that there is no provision for sibility, by these means, of producing a the employment of those who are able to times indeed, he reproved them, and with object practically, if not mathematically. street beggary is not discouraged; that idiots are encouraged to become paupers; that The King of Siam never expressed great- and lunatics do not receive sufficient care; er surprise and incredulity when told by that there is great want of economy in the the Dutch Ambassador, that in Holland, disbursements of the funds appropriated for the support of the poor; one county having expended more in litigation concerning the poor, than in their support.

New Plan proposed .- 1st, that Houses of Industry, where the education and morals of the children shall receive particular attention, be established in each county. 2dly That Houses of Correction, where sturdy beggars and vagrants may be punished, be established in each county. 3dly. That a tax he laid on distilleries for the support of the poor. 4thly. That one year's residence in a county shall constitute a settlement. 5thly. That all orders of .emovals and consequent appeals be abolished. 6thly. That no male person in health, between 18 and 50 years of age, having the use of all his faculties, shall be placed upon the pauper list. 7thly. That severe penalties be inflicted upon all those who bring to, or leave in, a county, paupers not legally chargeable to it. 8thly. That street beggary be entirely prohibited. 9thly. That the expense of erecting and completing each house of employment, be paid by the county, and raised by a tax, in four equal annual instalments. 10thly. That persons in prison, on civil process, and their families, shall be maintained, if necessary, at the expense of the county in which they are im-

Economy of the proposed plan.—The expense in 1822 of supporting the poor in the state of New-York, was \$470,582. The estimated expense by the Secretary, of the new plan, will be \$232,500; making a difference of \$238,082.

From the Orange County (N. Y.) Patriot.

PROPAGATION OF THE SILK WORM. Nothing can be done in the manufacture of silk without the leaves of the white Mutberry Tree. For although the worms will eat other leaves, they never make silk, unless fed on these alone. The trees may be propagated by the seed, or by plants from the nursery. They thrive best in sandy loam. I am told the plants may be procured in abundance, from the State of Connections. Lying parents will have lying children.

Example, therefore, is of the highest possible consequence in this important concern.

Children should be taught in such a manner as to be prompted unccasingly to the most vigorous exertion of their own tulents. The human mind is not a mere vessel, into which knowledge is to be poured. It is better compared to a bee, fed during the first pe
The Legislature of New-York, in April, 1823, instructed the Secretary of State to these intended to furnish the next year's April 1. ticut, where many families make a considera-

room where they are kept. In a few days the worms will crawl out of the balls and assume the form of a miller, but they never fly or crawl from the paper. They remain here together a short time, when the females deposit their eggs and die. One will deposit at least five hundred eggs, which is about the size of a mustard seed. The eggs adhere to the paper, and remain in that condition until the following spring. They should be kept from the air and frost, begin to shoot out and the weather becomes to the sun and air. A very small insect to be returned in the house, and a few leaves immediately placed within their reachthey continue to grow for about four weeks, when they will be nearly or quite two inches long .- During the four weeks they are growing, they shed their skins three or four times, and continue to devour an additional quantity of leaves as they increase in size. As they arrive at their full growth, which will be about the middle or latter part of June, they begin to wind their balls of silk, and so rapidly is this labour performed by the worms, that in about three days from the time they begin to spin or wind, the ball is finished—the fibres of silk as spun by the worms are very strong, so that they seldom break in reeling, and yet they are as fine as a person's hair. The balls are either of a yellowish or blueish white, from an inch to an inch and a half long, the worm being so contracted, as to be completely enveloped in the ball. As soon as they complete the winding, those balls intended for silk, must be exposed to a warm sun-this kills the worm contained in them. The process of getting the silk from the ball must then be attended to without delay, while the dead worm is in the ball and before it causes a disagreeable smell. The balls are to be thrown into a kettle or tub of hot waterthey are then to be stirred round with a small bush, until the loose fuz which adheres to the outside of the ball, is gathered on the bush. The end of the fibre of silk is then to be sought for and reeled of -it may be spun at leisure. The insects remain in the eggs from July to May-they hatch, grow, make the silk, deposit their eggs and die, all in about six weeks.

From the National Intelligencer.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of Jan. in each of the

years from 1791, to	1823, inclusive.
791-75,463,476 52	1808-65,196,317 97
792-77,227,924 66	1809-57,023,192 09
1793-80,352,634 04	1810-55,173,217 52
794-78,427,404 77	1811-48,005,585 76
795-80,747,587 39	1812-45,209,737 90
796-83,762,162 07	1813-55,962,827 57
797-82,064,479 33	1814-81,487,846 24
798-79,228,529 12	1815-99,833,660 15
799-78,408,669 77	1816-127,334,933 74
800-82,976,294 35	1817-123,491,965 16
801-83,038,050 80	1818-103,466,633 83
802-80,712,632 25	1819-95,529,648 28
803-77,054,686 30	1820-91,015,566 15
804-86,427,120 88	1821-89,987,427 66
805-82,312,150 50	1822-93,546,676 98
806-75,723,270 66	1823-90,875,877 22
807-69,218,398 64	
	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

MANUFACTURES.

Statement of the Amount and Value of Dutiable Articles, manufactured annually in the United States and Territories; the Amount of Capital invested; and the Amount authorized and incorporated by State Laws, &c.

STATES, &c.	Amount and value of dutiable articles-manufactured.	Capital invested.	Amount of Capital authorized and incorporated by State laws.
Maine	424,648	439,808	14.00
New-Hamp.	740,894	893,065	2,455,00
Massachus.	2,144,816	4,542 325	21.049,00
Rhode Isl.	878,558	2,107.222	100 Sept 20
Connecticut	2,429,204	3,144,525	5,540,00
Vermont New-York	784,349 4,844,387	691,157	10 001 0
New Jersey	919,419	7,774,049	
Pennsylva.	5,049,276	1,725.495 6 023,077	2,360,00
Delaware	561,500	1,557,296	1,115.00
Mary and	1,769,234	5,671,837	4,466,5
Col District	163 040	45,200	4,400,31
Virginia	2,708,077	3,138.557	to the
N. Carolina	473,656	376,508	Car entre
S. Carolina	70 922	280,775	Sign allies
Georgia	494,752	219,635	14.7
Alabama	102,311	36,501	
Louisiana	48.750	HIS VOLUME OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	
Tennessee	1,924,221	976 229	
Kentucky	2,141,089	2,575 522	
Ohio Indiana	3,134,772 142,692	3,955 839 150,754	
Illinois	126,498	74,465	
Missouri	160,419	41,845	
Michigan T.	34,500	60,835	
Arkansas T.		1,700	The state of the last of the l
Dollars,	32,271,984	45,837,266	55,289,50
To which sh		led-Capi-	1.19
New-Hamps	hire .		5,833,00
Massachuset	ts .	Part Doggi	6,840,00
Connecticut			1 900,00
New-York		3.4P.P	797,00
Section 1	E ASSESSED	Total,	\$70,656,50

Advertisements.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE average cash price of superfine Flour in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$5 50 to \$6. Agreeably to the directions of the act of the

Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of Loaves for the present month must be— Single Loaf Double Loaf 23 ozs. 46 qzs. W. HEWITT, Reguler

SPENCER H. CONE Proposes to Publish by Subsessi

HISTORY OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURC

FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, INCLUDING The very interesting History

OF THE

WALDENSES AND ALBIGEN In Two Volumes.

> BY WILLIAM JONES. Author of Biblical Cyclopedia to

First American, from the fourth London

The excellent work now offered in a rican public, is held in high estimation Britain; and, in the course of a few je passed through four splendid editi Author, who is pastor of a Baptist e London, has explored, with perseventer, a wide range of ecclesiastical info and gathering materials from both fin foes, has disposed of them with unur ment and skill. The deep conviction these volumes are enriched with the teresting and important facts ;-facts ly calculated to make lasting and rate pressions upon the heart ;-has come present Editor to encounter the trois expense of their pub ication, and to a them the patronage of his fellow-citizen

TERMS.

This work will be comprised in twon ectavo, of about 500 pages each, r valuable maps; the whole printed a paper, and executed in the best my in sheep, \$2 50-in calf, \$2 75. Those who obtain six subscrip

receive a copy gratis. The work may be expected to be de in July, 1824.

To Subscriptions for the above works received by the publisher of the Star. on the subject, post paid, may be adde

John S. Meehan, Washington City, D.

the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, New-York Feb. 28.-

TO THE HUMAN

NFORMATION is requested by a scriber, respecting a coloured female ed Juny Dial, who was clandestine from Frederick county, Virginia, in years ago, and who, it is believed, it itlegal bondage. Circumstances lead to picion that she was taken to the Sister nessee. If living, it is supposed she is twenty or twenty two years of age. As son who shall give information to the ber, either by letter or otherwise, h lead to a knowledge of this unform male's condition, will render a serie

cause of humanity.

Letters on the subject should be made answer: "And so of this reformation, of to the subscriber, near Orlean, Fauqui

It is hoped that Printers in, Teme in the adjoining States, will be induced lish the above, for the purpose of aiding restoration of a fellow being to the bless

BENJAMIN DAWS

To Magistrates, Constables, GENERAL assortment of Blanks Justices of the Peace, for sale on able terms at this office.

St.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICA

Dr. Mellen's Cough In

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids stand unrivalled in its merits, for Co tions; and we boldly venture to assert, medicine has ever gained so much cres short a time, as this composition; sease occurs, but may be removed by the use of it, many having lately used it in consumptions with the most surprising who were given up by the most skills sicians. Many certificates of its effici

company each bottle. I hereby certify, that my wife has, it m time past, been troubled with a violent and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things of getting relief, I bought for her a bottles Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of in a very short time, she found great reli her cough has entirely left her, and she gained her strength. JOHN W. JEND Hudson, 12th Mo. 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MON

Recorder of the City of B To the afflicted, whom this may I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I violent cold in the latter part of the year which created a violent cough and differ breathing, which was very distressing to cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough and by taking a few doses of the saids was entirely cured of my cough, and my side.

ROSANNAH BARTO

Wife of Mr. Joseph Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that, in June 1818 seized with a distressing cough, pain side, great weakness in the lungs, and tinued until July, 1819, which confined the house and sometimes to my beditried every thing as I thought; but alin I was at last induced to make trial of libra's Cough Drane, which gave me improved the cough Drane, which gave me improved the pain the provention of the cough Drane which gave me improved the cough the cought the cough the cough the cought t len's Cough Drops, which gave me imprelief, increasing my strength, and restriction of the strength of the str with those complaints, as a very valuable cine. NANCY BOUL

Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27,1

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, F street the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington indria; and O. M. Linthicum, George Oct. 25-

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Advertisements by t every succeeding insert Any person, for obt ers, shall be en unications inter he Columbian Star, si JARRE D. KNOWLES, t

to a later period.

VOL. III.7

the Colum

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For the Colum ve preach not o s the Lord; and s for Jesus' sake English country rge company, of reforming his pa ours, he said, had nge to the bette espect, he replie mong them, the rly clowns, who nce than they d so much as pu oke to him, but is though he were w, they never put with cap in ha pice, made him t ere at ten yards our reverence, r, who had heard arnal glorying,

thy people to we

UNITY OF DESIG r showing that ng to the logic he discourse into bject, the predict es an example of "God is faith n the old way is, s the subject; no cated of God; an connexion between expose the absu ermon, he proce ous illustration. ne had prescribed an oration, an i of rhyme. Acc and having weig de of the question lan of his operat consider what is ity, in all the diff the term is susce

at is called rhym ich the one stands ind in what aspe predicated of the nagine, that such the subject?" also gives an ente hing a whole sys course on purity of urpose. "Such a order to make yo surely begin 1 fying operations of

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nay better know you an account of n. This induces sin. From this e, be led to conside But he could n rtation on the imag For the Colum

EANS FOR PROMO

EDITOR, ave just read, with small pamphlet ed. "Narrative of in the third Pres nore, Maryland; cts connected with V. C. Walton, pas ristians differ in evidences of a g , as also in regar to produce such a e necessity of u s, like Messrs. Wa more very resp hers, "lay it dow are means, which, oyed, have always of religion;" and

loctrine, they app church, and to al taken place since entecost to the pre f this be admitted. where religion is i

and few or none a on, there is some